SUPPLEMENT TO THE
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உ புஸ்தகம் சஞ்சிகை ௰௪] ௲௮௱௪௨ ௵ ஆடி. உக, தேயதி வியாழக்கிழமை, Thursday, July, 21, 1842. [Vol II No 14

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தானியேலின் தீர்க்கதரிசனம் ௩ம் அதிகாரம்

முத்திரைபபலலவி

மகாராசராசனுரை தேடும்
நெபுகாத்நேச
செகராசபோசனுரை பாடும்

அநுபல்லவி

க மகராசராசன்பாபேல—நகர்வாசபூபன்மணி
மகுடாதிமன்னாபணி—லாமாலைமாபனணி
மந்திரிகளோடுபல—தந்திரிகள் சூழவர
விநதைகவிவாணாபுடை—சிநதுகவிபாடிவர
மசதளமுரசொடு—தசகையுமுருடுகள்
எத்திசைசெவிடுற—மிகவொலிதொனிதர
மண்டலீகரொடு—எணடிசாமுகமு
மண்டுசிரகொள்பல—கணடபாலாபுகழ் மகரா.

சரணங்கள்

உ பத்தரைமாற்றுத்தங்கஞ்—சித்தமணியிலகப
பசுவனென்னஒளிர—கனகிலையதரு
பதுமுழநீளமலன—சதுரிதசோலமிசன
அதிதசிஙகாரலஙகா—ரதுவிதரூபமெனனப்
பதியின்மணிகணி—ரைத்தொளிமினுநவ
ரதினமிடையிடை—வைத்தழகொழுங்ய
வைபமொபாருசிலையைதசாருச—செமொபான வெளியிலிட்டு
எமபாநராகுழுவுக—குமபிடடிறைஞ்சவிட்டுப
பாலரோடுபரி—பாலரானநர—பாலாதாழவரு—பாலனுை
குரு—நாதன இசனெபு—காத நேசனமத—குதனுசனவுல்—
லாசனுனசிறி மகராச

௩. தமபுருநாகசுரம்—பம்பைகின்னரங்கிநங்
கெமபிமிகமுழங்கத்—தமபுரொவிகிளமபச்
சதருவிசயசுகர—வத்திகைபையதாரகள்
சித்ரதுரகாமறறுங—சுத்துகடலுலகோர்
தத்தமனதிடை—பத்தியொடுசிலை
துத்தியமொடுபர—வித்தனிவழிபடச்
சாதுரா மேஷா ஆபேத்—நேகோ எனுமகத்வ
பூசாமனுககமன—வேகினங்கொதிககத
தாவிவாவுமெரி—மேவிழவரவா—வேவவேக கதி—தாதையேவி
யிநி—நீசனுநெபுக—நேசனுனமரு—ளாசனுதிகண—நாதகீத
னெனு மகராச

௪ சுநதரபூதாளரி—யந்தமிடையேதேவ
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தணனவினடிநெமு—பணணவர்தமைமகிழ்
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மைத்து இகிரவேலின்—சுத்தமகிமைகணடு
சூராபாபிலனா—யாருமபூதாபர—னுரினுமதகு—யாரிறுதி
யயா—தொணடராமினவ—தணடரேனுமழி—வுண்டுபோவி
ரென—விணடராசரிக மகராச

AUSPICIOUS OCCURRENCES—No. 4

"The lost Tribes of Israel found"

(Continued from page 158)

Palestine, or the land of Canaan, was "the glory of all lands,"—a land flowing with milk and honey " "The eyes of the Lord our God were up on it from the beginning of the year, even unto the end of the year " This goodly land was for centuries in the possession of an unworthy race, the descendants of "Ham the father of Canaan "—The "seven nations " of Canaan rendered themselves vile in the sight of God by their "abominable idolatries " As these nations were "greater and mightier" than the children of Israel, they never could have been dispossessed of their glorious inheritance, had not God, from whom they had apostized, risen up against them "The land is defiled, therefore do I visit the iniquity thereof upon it, and the land itself vomiteth out her inhabitants " This language of the unchangeable God himself, may be regarded as an appropriate expression of his abhorrence of idolatry in all ages, and of his determination to destroy idolaters

On rooting out the seven great and mighty nations of Canaan and planting the tribes of Israel in their place, the Lord gave them special instructions and solemn warnings, (as may be seen in the seventh chapter of Deuteronomy,) to beware of falling into the sins of idolatry, for which the Canaanites were to be driven out

But notwithstanding these instructions and warnings, the *tribes of Israel* also apostatized from their God, who had put them in possession of the fairest inheritance on earth Their fatal apostacy from the true God was manifested by their frequent practice of idolatry,—which in the language of scripture, was styled *sacrificing unto devils, and not to God* Deut xxxii 16, 17 Here commenced that fearful controversy between God and the children of Israel, on the subject of idolatry, which was continued through a period of eight or nine hundred years, and which led to the expulsion of the ten tribes which composed the kingdom of Israel, and at a subsequent period, to the other two tribes, which composed the kingdom of Judah —These tremendous judgments, first upon the Canaanites, and then upon the Israelites, for their idolatries, is a subject that demands the serious consideration of every reflecting Hindu, when he sees that God in his providence, has struck a deadly blow at every idolatrous Government in India, and when he reads in the oracles of truth, that the decree has gone forth from the throne of God in favour of his Son, whom he has set upon his holy hill of Zion "*The nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish, yea those nations shall be utterly wasted*" Psalm ii 7, Isiah lx 12 But my business now is with the ten tribes, which, for their idolatries were driven from their inheritance,—a remnant of which Dr Grant supposes he has found upon the mountain tops of Kurdistan

We have an account of the captivity of these tribes, in 2 Kings xvii 6–18 "From this time," says a learned writer, "we hear no more of the ten tribes, nor is it known whether any of their descendants are in the world at present, though it is thought by many that there is a remnant in some region yet unvisited " This is a point of deep interest, and one on which the christian world has been much divided The question is important, not only in its bearings upon the children of Israel, but also upon the whole gentile world It seems indeed to involve the truth of scripture, and the fulfilment of a series of prophecies relating to the kingdom of Israel Specimens of these prophecies may be seen in Isiah xi 10–16 Ezekiel xxxvii, 21–28 Hosea ii, 1–23, The importance attached to this subject has, at different periods, induced many, with great diligence, to search for the remnant of these lost tribes, and the cry has often been heard, Lo here, and Lo there, they are' but no satisfactory or abiding evidence has yet been given that they have been found, and their concealment has produced very different effects upon different minds The infidel has found an argument against the inspiration of the Bible Not a few have adopted a rule for interpreting the language of Scripture, which will allow the prophecies respecting Israel, to be fulfilled only in relation to the *spiritual* Israel, or gentile church Others have been held in doubtful speculations in regard to the whole subject of Israel's return from their long and dreary captivity But "it is the glory of God to conceal a matter" till the set time for revealing it shall arrive, and the faith of his people be sufficiently tried. It is not surprising that many are slow of heart to receive the evidences alleged by Dr Grant in support of his position, that he has found the lost remnant, especially must this be the case with those whose views of the system of prophecy respecting Israel, may be disturbed by such a discovery, for the discovery cannot but awaken the thought, that a more literal construction than has hitherto been admitted, must be given to the language of prophecy on that, and many other kindred subjects

But before the public mind can be fully satisfied as to the existence of the long sought remnant, the evidence must be overwhelming and palpably unanswerable It is therefore highly interesting to know, that Dr Grant after visiting his native land, has returned, in company with two other

missionaries, with instructions to make the wild abodes of the Nestorian mountaineers the field of their future labors

To prevent mistake, it should here be observed, that it is not supposed that all denominated *Nestorians* are of Israelitish origin, but that the remnant of the Nestorian church who have taken refuge in the Kurdistan mountains are *Israelites*

It further appears from Dr Grant's statement, that although these mountaineers are called Nestorians, having been incorporated with the members of that church, they were converted from Judaism to Christianity, many ages before Nestorius lived, and probably, in the days of the Apostles

The fact (if indeed it shall prove to be a fact) is one of thrilling interest, that there is now existing upon our borders, a large body of converted Israelites, the descendants of those, who, in an unbroken line, from generation to generation, have kept the faith, comparatively in its purity, and who are now manfully defending the standard of the cross, which they have erected upon the heights of *their* Zion, as though they were the only defenders, on earth, of the faith once delivered to the saints!

The proffers of assistance from the missionaries are hailed by the Patriarch and by the heads of the mountain tribes, with enthusiastic joy, and in view of what is now in progress, in their behalf, there is ground for hope, that the means of a substantial christian education will be rapidly extended throughout the whole community And should they, when instructed, enlist in the cause of Missions, in the spirit of their fore-fathers, we may confidently expect to see a host of Missionaries "arise from *another place*," different from those places to which we have been accustomed to look for the necessary assistance for erecting the standard of the cross throughout the eastern world

June 13th 1842 AN OBSERVER

காகிதப்பிரத்தியுத்தரம்

[Answers to Correspondents]

சங்கரலிங்கக்கவிராயர் குமாரன் நாராயணன் "சாதாரண சத்தியமதநிதானி" என்பவர் எழுதிய கடிதத்தைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டோம்.

"வரணி சிவ தியாகர்" என்பவரெழுதிவரவிடுத்த செய்யுள்வந்து சேர்ந்தது.

கொழும்பிலிருந்து "வணிகாகோன் கிறிஸ்தோவுறுதிரு செட்டி" என்கையொப்பமிட்டனுப்பிய கடிதம் வந்துசேர்ந்தது.

மட்டைக்களப்பிலிருந்து இயோவான் பிலிப்புப்பிள்ளை அவர்கள் அனுப்பிய கடிதம் வந்துசேர்ந்தது

திருச்சிராப்பள்ளியிலிருக்கும் "பினஷின் அவல்தார் நாசிம்லு" அவர்களெழுதி வரவிடுத்த கடிதம் வந்துசேர்ந்தது நாசிம்லு அவர்கள் உதயதாரகையில், இங்கிலீசிற் பிரசுரஞ்செய்யுங் காரியங்களைத் தமிழிலும் மொழிபெயர்த்து அச்சிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறார். ஆனாலும் வேறு சிலரோ தமிழிலுள்ளவைகளை இங்கிலீசிலும் மொழிபெயர்த்தச்சிடும்படி கேட்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஒவ்வொரு காரியத்தையுந் தமிழிலும் இங்கிலீசிலும் அச்சிடவேண்டி வருகின்றது. அப்படியானால், ஒவ்வொரு சஞ்சிகையிலுஞ் சில காரியங்களே அச்சிடப்படும். ஆனதால் எவர்க்கும் அதிக உபயோகமான காரியங்களைத் தமிழ் இங்கிலீசு இரண்டிலும், மற்றவைகளைக் காரியத்துக்குத்தக்கதாகத் தமிழிலேனும் இங்கிலீசிலேனும் அச்சிட்டுப் பயிரங்கஞ்செய்வது தாரகைக் கையொப்பக்காரரின் எண்ணத்துக்கு ஒப்பமுடியுமென்றெண்ணுகிறோம்

புதினச் சங்கதிகள்.

மட்டைக்களப்பு.

மட்டைக்களப்பிலும் ஆண்டவன் தமது கிருத்தியத்தை நடப்பிக்கிறாரென்பதைக் கேள்விப்படும்பொழுது மிகுதியுஞ் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறோம். (௮௮) அஞ்ஞானிகள் ஞானஸ்நானம்பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள் இவர்களில் அநேகர் மெத்தப் பிரபுக்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். விந்தனையிலிருக்கும் (௰௬) வேடருஞ் சபையிலே சேர்ந்து விட்டார்கள். இன்னும் வெகுகாலத்துக்கு முன் ஞானஸ்நானம்பெற்று அஞ்ஞானிகளைப்போல நாள்விட்டுவந்த வேறு மூன்று பேருஞ் சபையிற் சேர்ந்துவிட்டார்கள் (௨௭) கத்தோலிக்கு மதத்தாரும் அம்மதத்திற்குப் பின்பு சபையிலே சேர்ந்துவிட்டார்கள். இன்னும் அநேகர் ஞானஸ்நானம்பெறுகிறதற்கேதுவாயிருக்கிறார்கள். பெருமான் கத்தோலிக்க மதத்திற் கொஞ்சப்பேர் பாப்புமதத்தை விடவுமேதுவாயிருக்கிறார்கள்.

இங்கிலாந்து.

இராசதுரோகம் — வைகாசி மீ. ௰௰. தேயதி சாயங்காலமான வேளையில், நமது மகா அதியுத்தம இராணியும் அவளுடைய நாயகனும் மற்றும் பரிவாரமுங் கூடிக்கொண்டு உலாத்திவருகையில், கொஞ்ச நாளைக்கு முன்னே இராணியவர்களுக்கு இடையூறு நடந்த இடத்திலேதானே, பிரான்சிஸ் என்னும் ஒரு துரை மகன் முன்னேறி வந்து இராணியவர்களைச் சுட்டவுடனே அவர்கள் உயிர்ச்சேதமின்றித் தப்பிக்கொண்டார்கள் உடனே அந்த ஆட்கொல்லியைப் பிடித்துக்கொண்டுபோய்த் திடீரென்ன இரகசியாலோசனைச் சங்கத்தை வரவழைத்து இது காரியத்தைச் சற்றே விளங்கிப் பிறகு, (௬௪) தேயதியும் விளங்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி அந்த ஆட்கொல்லியை அன்றிராத்திரிச் சிறைச்சாலையில் மறியற்படுத்திவைத்தார்கள் பிறகு மற்றநாளும் வெகு நேரமாக விளங்கி "இராசதுரோகம்" என்னுங் குற்றமென்று தீர்த்துப் பாரப்படுத்தினார்கள் இம்மனிதனுக்கு (௨௰) வயதுக்குச் சற்றே குறைவாயிருக்கும்

இது காரியத்தைப் பற்றி வந்த சாட்சிக்காரரில் அநேகர் சொன்னது, "அந்த ஆட்கொல்லி தன்னுடைய துவக்கை இராணியவர்கள் ஏறிவந்த பண்டிக்கிலக்குப்பிடித்துச் சுட்டான் ஆனாலும் அவன் இராணியவர்களுக்கு நேராக இலக்குப்பிடித்தானென்றொருவரெனிலுஞ் சொல்லவில்லை. வெடிதீர்ந்தது நிசந்தான் அவன் அந்தத் துவக்கிலே குண்டிறுக்கிச் சுட்டானோ எங்களுக்குத் தெரியாது அவனின்று சுட்டவிடத்தை நுட்பமாயாராய்ந்து பார்த்தவேளையில் துவக்குக் குண்டுகளிலொன்றெனிலும் அவ்விடத்திருந்ததில்லை"

வேறொருவர் வந்து சொன்ன சாட்சியாவது, "ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை பின்னேரம் (௨) மணிபோலே இராணியவர்களும் நாயகனும் பரிவாரமும் பண்டியிலுலாத்திக்கொண்டுபோகிறதை நான் கண்டேன் தனக்குச் சற்றே சமீபமாக நின்ற ஒரு மனிதன் துவக்கையிழுத்தெடுத்துப் பண்டிக்கு நேராக இலக்குப்பிடித்தான் அவனந்தத் துவக்கிற் கல்லை இழுத்தானோ எனக்குத் தெரியாது பண்டியும் போகுதுபோகுமுன்னே தான் சுட்ட துவக்கையும் தன்னுடைய மார்ச்சட்டை உறைக்குள்ளே திரும்பவும் வைத்துப் போட்டான்" இந்தச் சாட்சிக்காரன் சற்றே கொன்னைவாயனானபடியால் இந்த அபூருவமான சம்பவம் நடந்தவுடனே கூவென்று மற்றப்பேருக்கு அறிவிக்கக் கூடாமற்போயிற்று இன்னும் இந்தச் சாட்சிக்காரன் சொல்லுகிறதென்னவெனில், "நானிந்த வெடியைக் கேட்டவுடனே ஆரோ போலிஸ்மார் ஆபிசிலிருந்து சுடுகிறார்களாக்குமென்று இரங்கவேண்டிவந்தது. ஆனாலும் அவ்விடத்திற் போலிஸ் ஆபிசர்களில்லாதபடியால் இது காரியத்தை மற்றப்பேருக்கறிவிக்குமுன்னே அதைச் சுட்டவர்கள் கண்ணுக்கெட்டாமற்போய்விடுவார்களென்றெண்ணிக்கொண்டேன்" பிறகு கோட்டார் இந்தச் சாட்சிக்காரனுக்கு ஒரு துவக்கைக் காட்டினார்கள் அப்பொழுதவன் சத்தியவாக்குறுதியுடன் இதுதான் அவன் சுட்ட துவக்கென்றும் அதைச் சுட்டவனுமிவன்தானென்றுஞ் சொன்னான்.

வேறொருவர் வந்து சொன்ன சாட்சியாவது, "இந்தச் சம்பவம் நடந்த அன்றைக்கு (௨) மணியளவிலே நமதிராசஸ்திரியவர்கள் உலாத்திக்கொண்டுவந்ததையும் ஒரு மனிதன் துவக்காலே இராணியைச் சுடும்படி அவளிலிலக்குப்பிடித்ததையுங் கண்டேன். தான் இராசாத்தியைச் சுட்டுப்போட்டேனென்று சொல்லிச் சந்தோஷப்பட்டுப்பேசினதையுங் கேட்டேன்

"அருணோதயம்." ௰௧ம இல. பத்திரிகை.

அக்தாகான் பின்னிட்டு முறிந்தது.

அக்தர்கான் என்னுஞ் சேனாதிபதியின் கட்டளைக்கமைந்த நந்து குதிரை ராவுக்களும், ௫௰ காலாட்களாகிய படைவீரருந் திரண்டுகூடிய யூன் மீ ௨௬ தீ கந்தார பட்டினத்துக்கெதிரேயிருக்கும் வெளியிலவந்து பாளயம்போட்டு ஆரவாரிப்பினைத் தலைப்பட்டவுடனே கந்தாரைக் காவல்பண்ணிக்கொண்டிருந்த சென்றல் நாட்டென்னும் அதிபதிக்கமைந்த சேனைகள் ஆட்டைக்கண்டு பாய்ந்துவிழுந்த வெற்புலிகள்போல அவர்கள்மேல் விழுந்து அக்தர்கானுடைய சேனைகள் முழுமையுஞ் சின்னபின்னமாகிச் சா பேரை மம்மதுவின இருப்பிடத்துக்கனுப்பி அக்தாகானையுங் காயப்படுத்தி மறுபடியுந் தலைகாட்ட நிருவாகமில்லாமற் பின்னிட்டோடச் செய்தார்கள். நமது சேனைகளில் சல,போ சேதம. ௨ ஆபிசர் காயமபட்டார்கள்.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

JAFFNA.

MARRIAGE.—Married at the Fort Church on Thursday the 14th inst by the Rev S J D ONDATCHIE, Colonial Chaplain, Rev PETER BACHELOR of Negapatam to Miss M TWIDDY The bride and bridegroom immediately after breakfast left for Pt Pedro whence they embarked for Negapatam the same afternoon

Abduction.—A serious case of assault, robbery and abduction took place in the Town on Saturday evening last The female who was carried away is the daughter of a respectable native The young woman has been recovered A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of the parties concerned in this outrage

BATTICALOE.

We rejoice to hear by late accounts from Batticaloe that the Lord is still carrying on his work in that place 88 heathens have been baptized, most of them heads of families of the first respectability, 13 more Veddahs from Bintenne, have been added to the church; 3 persons, baptized many years since, but who always lived as heathens, have publicly renounced their errors, and 27 Roman Catholics, have recanted before the congregation, since the first of January last We are also given to understand that there are many candidates for baptism, and a number of Roman Catholics, preparing to throw off the trammels of Popery, and become Bible christians

FROM DINDIGUL

We have had a wonderful storm of rain, thunder and lightening and 4 persons were struck in one house—3 killed instantly I have seen them, but discover no marks of violence The 4th is, I hope, recovering Life was gone in the others before I saw them *Communicated*

OVERLAND INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND

Parliamentary.—A most important communication was made by Sir Robert Peel on the 13th May to the House of Commons with reference to the distress prevailing in the manufacturing districts of England

It was the intention of Her Majesty, through the medium of the Bishops and Clergy, to recommend to her faithful subjects a general subscription in favor of those persons who were suffering from the distress generally prevalent in those districts On the 24th of May, we find that Sir R Peel declined in the present state of affairs to offer to the House any further information on the subject of India, in which statement it appears that all parties seem to have acquiesed

It appears that a magnificent steam Frigate named the *Acbar* left Gravesend on the 15th May bearing the pendent of Commodore Pepper of the Indian Navy She is expected to arrive at Singapore in 85 days

A frightful accident has taken place on the Versailles rail-way when 83 persons were killed and 43 wounded We also regret to notice a fearful conflagration at Hamburgh It is supposed that property to the amount of about 7 millions have been destroyed

Attempt to assassinate Her Majesty

It is our very painful duty to state that, on the evening of the 30th May, an attempt was made on the life of our most gracious Sovereign the Queen

About a quarter past six Her Majesty was returning from her accustomed airing in the Park, in an open barouche, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by Colonel Arbuthnot, the equerry in waiting, when just as the royal party were passing the spot on Constitution hill, where Oxford made his murderous attempt during the year before last, a young man, John Francis, stepped forward, presented a holster pistol at Her Majesty, and immediately fired, fortunately without effect The assassin instantly thrust the weapon into his breast, and in a moment afterwards was secured, and conveyed under the charge of Col Arbuthnot, to the Palace lodge From thence he was taken to the police station in Gardener's lane, and was almost immediately afterwards taken to the Home office where the privy council assembled in great haste Both Houses of Parliament at once adjourned and the utmost excitement and consternation ensued After a short examination, the prisoner was committed for the night to Tothill Fields Bridewell

The examination of Francis, who is not yet twenty years of age, was resumed on the 31st and terminated after a lengthened investigation, in the committal of the prisoner to Newgate charged with "High Treason"

Judging from what is stated to have been given in evidence, the act of discharging the pistol appears to have been an almost instantaneous one, and the greatest extent of the witnesses' evidence is, that it was pointed in the direction of the carriage, but none of them can say positively whether it was pointed at Her Majesty It, however, distinctly appears that the pistol exploded, but as yet there is not the least evidence to show that the weapon was loaded with ball, and although strict search has been made in the neighbourhood of the spot where the outrage took place, no traces of a pistol ball can be discovered

Though the proceedings before the privy council were kept as private as possible, there is no doubt but that an attempt on Her Majesty's life was made by the miscreant Francis, on Sunday, the day previous to his apprehension, as the Queen and Prince Albert were returning from attending divine service at the Chapel Royal, St James' palace Mr Pearson, a wood engraver, states, that on Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock while walking in St James's park, he saw the Royal carriages, containing Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, approching towards him from the direction of the Chapel Royal, and when near to the little gate leading out of the drive into the Green Park, he saw a young man who was standing near him with his back to the rails, pull a pistol out of his breast and as the Queen's carriage passed, present the weapon at it, but whether he pulled the trigger he could not positively say At any rate the pistol did not go off, and no sooner had the carriage passed, than the individual returned the weapon to his breast Mr Pearson having unfortunately a most serious impediment in his speech, may account in some measure for his not having raised an instant alarm He admits also, that he at first considered the exhibition of the pistol was out of a frolic, and not seeing any police man near, he considered the party would be out of sight before he could make persons understand his meaning Mr Pearson was shown the pistol taken on the prisoner, when he expressed his firm belief that the weapon was the same, and also identified the prisoner as the man who had attempted to use it It appears also, that on Sunday evening Mr Dewsbury, the treasurer of the cordwainers' benevolent fund, waited upon Sir P Laurie with two young men of the name of Pearson, printers, residing at Castle-street Holborn, who stated that about two o'clock of that day, as Her Majesty was riding through the Mall in the Park, they saw a man draw a pistol and aim at the Queen, and overheard him express a wish that he had shot the Queen Sir Peter sent the parties with a note to the Hon C A Murray, master of the household who referred them to Sir J Graham, and on Monday about two o'clock they were examined by Police Commissioner Rowan

Her Majesty had been made acquainted with these particulars before taking her accustomed airing on monday, but with the firmness and courage which belong to Her Majesty's character, she determined, to use the language of Sir Robert Peel, "that she would not be confined as a prisoner in her own palace" while she had taken the generous precaution of suffering no other female life to be exposed to danger but her own This noble trait in the disposition of the Queen was alluded to by Lord Portman in the House of Lords and by Mr W Lascelles in the House of Commons The latter observed "I wish to state a fact that has come within my own knowledge I have learnt that Her Majesty, *having reason to apprehend that an attempt would again be made on her life, with that noble and generous conduct characteristic of her, would not permit her usual female attendant to accompany her* (loud cheers) Although this might have been understood from what has fallen from the Right Honourable Baronet, yet as this noble and generous act was performed with respect to a person, so nearly and dearly connected with me (Lady Portman) I could not help expressing the fact to the House (loud cheers)

Mr Francis, the father of the villain, is a man of irreproachable character, and has for many years been a machinist at Covent Garden theatre The prisoner is a carpenter by trade and having had an altercation with his father has been living for the last twelve months in and about the neighbourhood of Litchfield Street, Marylebone, doing jobbing carpenter's work It is highly satisfactory to know that not the least suspicion appears to exist in the minds of the authorities or of those engaged in getting up the prosecution that the prisoner had accomplices, and up to this time, his motive for committing the atrocious act appears to be quite inexplicable, the circumstance of the previous attempt on the Sunday, however showing it to be a cool and premeditated one

Since this attempt upon her life, the Queen has appeared as usual in public daily The Parks continue more than usually crowded, and Her Majesty is invariably greeted with loud cheers On the first of June, both Houses went up to St James with a joint address, to which the Queen returned the following

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I receive with most heartful gratification the loyal and dutiful address from the two Houses of Parliament I am thankful to the Almighty for his merciful care in protecting me from this danger and humbly rely on the good Providence of God in preserving me from every danger Firm in this trust, and sincere in the desire to promote the happiness of my people, I am comforted and supported by this renewed assurance of your devotion and attachment"

AMERICA.

From a Correspondent dated New-York, March 11, 1842

Wonderful Progress of the Temperance Reformation

The doctrine of Christ's second advent

Since writing you last, there have been several interesting topics of a general and public character, which have engrossed more or less attention In the first place, the Temperance movements on the Washingtonian plan as I will term it, has had an astonishing extension of late You are aware that this was begun by a little company of drunkards in a grogshop in Bal-

timore about 2 years ago The *pledge* is against all intoxicating liquors It is mainly conducted by the Reformed Inebriates Societies under various names, such as, Washingtonian, Martha Washington (for the Ladies) Marion and others, besides local names They hold their meetings in cities twice a week There are sixty meetings per week in this city The addresses are generally made up of experiences, which are often told with thrilling effect For instance, one of the reformed in New Haven went out to a neighboring town on a Sunday evening to hold a meeting The house (a church) was crowded with an attentive audience—one fact in his experience was brief ly as follows "I went home on a certain night determined to put into execution the horrid purpose of killing my wife I had fortified myself with eighteen glasses of brandy which I had drank in quick succession and then taking an axe, I entered the door of my house where were my wife and children and aimed a dreadful blow at my wife, it missed her head and struck her arm I lifted the axe high for another blow, but before it fell, she sprung beneath my arms and the axe flew over her head, and out of my hands One of the children seized it and ran out of the house The next morning I awoke full of forebodings at what would be the result of my murderous intentions and horrid conduct towards my innocent wife, but she divulged it not, she complained not, she said nought to me, nor to this day have her lips opened upon my awful crime or her jeoparded life, and not till this moment have the deeds of that night been related "

These experiences most commonly relate to the sufferings of the poor wife and children, though not unfrequently to the inebriate himself, especially, if he has sunk a property, abused promising talents-laid in the gutter or watch house, or had the delirium tremens Many of these speakers speak well, and a few are instances of good oratory Ladies attend the meetings and here it is not seldom that 40 or 50 pledges are taken in an evening at one place, and there are a good many societies The organization of a society in a country or factory village, not unfrequently embraces in a short time all or nearly every drunkard within the place The distillers in this city are groaning for want of patronage and orders The 1500 distillers of Pensylvania are reduced to 15 Tavern keepers sell but little strong drink And these movements are all over our country And it is an interesting fact that many reformed drunkards stop not there, but now that their easily besetting sin is conquered, they pursue the victory over all their sins and become renovated in heart and at once enter heartily into the service of Christ

One poor little deformed boy in our streets was taken into a Sunday School He made great improvement, but soon his health failed As he laid upon his dying bed, his father observed that he was crying for a long time and asked him why he wept He said to his drunken father with great earnestness and affection—"Father, wont you stop drinking rum?" It was more than the poor man could resist He went immediately and joined the Washington Temperance Society He came back and told the little sufferer, who for a while was overjoyed, but soon after he began to weep again His father repeated the question "what is the matter with my son " He replied, 'it made me happy, father, when you joined the Temperance Society, but then I thought you ought to repent before God and ask his forgiveness so that he might bless you and save you, and father, wont you kneel down by my bed and pray"' Again, the father was overcome He knelt and prayed and ever since has given good evidence of being a new man and is very efficient in carrying on the Temperance cause There are a few incidental evils attending this movement It is often very apparent that the speakers in these meetings relate their experience in a manner intended to raise laughter, and that they have very little sense of shame They also think, in some instances, that none but they understand the subject or is qualified to speak upon it, and also that the cause of Temperance was born with their reformation But a more serious evil results from the ultra views of a few leading Temperance men in relation to the use of wine at the communion Mr Delevan believes, and I think publishes a periodical for the express purpose of disseminating the idea, that the wine used by our Lord and intended by him for our use contained no alcohol And notwithstanding the most able men in our country are out in opposition to him, yet the error has spread considerably and I fear will spread still farther before it comes to a head The substitute made use of is various, as it must be, where the convenience of men guides the selection Another subject, not of general, but of intense interest so far as it is believed is, the second coming of Christ There is an association of ministers of various denominations (and laymen I believe) organized for the purpose of disseminating their views, and this is effected by publishing a paper called the Literalist, and by preaching, and now and then a book is got out I have attended two of their Sunday evening Lectures, they were given by an Episcopal Minister, and related to the Chronology of the Bible I am not able to express an opinion upon the correctness of his calculations He certainly had spent much labour upon the subject and I should think understood its merits as well as others But his conclusion namely that Christ is to re appear in 1847 or 1845 or with others 1843, I don't feel to justify Whether it is spreading or not I am unable to say, but so far as it is believed, it takes strong hold of the mind.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

John Nicholas Bastiansz and Philemon Alexander Jansz beg to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen at Jaffna, that in September next, they intend to open a Tailor's shop in a house in the town, in the fourth division, having eight subordinate tailors to the establishments under their superintendence

The work entrusted, to them, such as gentleman's coats, caps, &c &c. Ladies' dresses, bonnets, stays, &c. &c will be delivered at the time promised, charges as usual, and excepting thread, country tape and country buttons they must be supplied with the other requisites

One month's credit allowed for the payment of their bills

J N Bastiansz and P A Jansz further beg to lay copies of the following testimonials, and trust to realize the patronage and encouragement of the public of Jaffna, in their undertaking

"This is to certify that John Nicholas Bastiansz has been employed by "me for the period of eighteen months as a Tailor, and I have to inform "all such as may employ him, that he is a steady, as well as a proficient "man to his trade ' (Signed)

Jaffna 27th June 1842 Mary Storey, *Dress Maker*

"The bearer of this Philemon Jansz was our Tailor upwards of three "years—last year being chiefly sick, we had to get another in his place "He is a neat worker, can make either dresses for Ladies or Children " I paid per month 18 shillings or Rds 12 during the time he was able to "serve us " (Signed)

January 29th 1842 Mary Percival

Jaffna 11th July 1842.

NOTICE.

Mr Francis Toussaint begs to inform the Public that he has for sale at his Commercial Room in the Main street, Pettah, Superfine shooting gunpowder in Canisters of a pound each at two shillings per Canister for ready money

Jaffna, June 15 1842.

அறிவித்தல்

மெஸ்தர் பிருஞ்சிஸ் தொசேனை அவர்கள், சகலருக்கும் அறிவிக்கிறதாவது வேட்டையாடுகிறதற்கான உயர்ந்தரவழி வெடிமருந்து ஒவ்வொரு றாத்தல்,சப்பங்கிச் சாயந்திரந்தவ்லேகித் தகட்டிற செய்த கனிஸ்தரென்னுஞ் செப்புகளில் அடக்கிக் கொழும்பிலிருந்து இந்த நாளையிலே அவருக்கு வந்திருக்குதென்றும், யாழ்ப்பாணம் வெள்ளை மனுஷிருக்கிற பெரிய தெருவுக்குச் சேர்ந்த கொமமாசல் றூமென்னும் வருத்தகசாலையில் கனிஸ்தர் என்னுஞ் செப்பொன்றுக்கு இரண்டு சிலிங்கு வீதமாகக் கைப்பேற்காசுக்கு விற்கவைத்திருக்கிறார்

யாழ்ப்பாணம் சீதாரியில் கூஅாசஉ-ஆ ஆனி மாதம்

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